AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings, of claims in the application:

LISTING OF CLAIMS:

1. (Previously Presented) A method of making a lithographic printing plate from a heat-sensitive pre-sensitized plate of a positive-working mode for lithographic printing comprising the steps of:

exposing the heat-sensitive pre-sensitized plate to light, and

developing the plate using an alkaline developing solution comprising at least one compound having three or more ethylene oxide-terminal groups in the molecule thereof, wherein the pre-sensitized plate comprises a substrate, a lower layer which comprises a water-insoluble and alkali-soluble resin, and an upper heat-sensitive layer which comprises a water-insoluble and alkali-soluble resin and an infrared absorption dye and exhibits an elevated solubility with respect to alkaline aqueous solutions when heated, said lower layer and said upper heat-sensitive layer being located on the substrate in this order.

2. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1 wherein the developing solution comprises at least one cationic surfactant.

3. (Canceled)

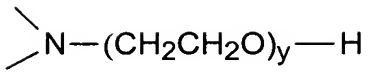
4. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 2 wherein the cationic surfactant is selected from amine salts, quaternary ammonium salts, phosphonium salts and sulfonium salts.

5. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 2 wherein the cationic surfactant is selected from primary amine salts, secondary amine salts, tertiary amine salts, modified amine salts, imidazoline type-amine salts, tetraalkyl quaternary ammonium salts, modified trialkyl quaternary ammonium salts, trialkyl benzyl quaternary ammonium salts, modified trialkyl benzyl quaternary ammonium salts, alkylpyridinium salts, modified alkylpyridinium salts, alkylquinolinium salts, imidazolinium salts and benzimidazolinium salts, alkylphosphonium salts and alkylsulfonium salts.

6. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1 wherein the compound having three or more ethylene oxide-terminal groups in the molecule thereof has three or more ethylene oxide-terminal groups represented by the formula: $-(CH_2CH_2O)zH$ (wherein z is an integer of 1 or more) in the molecule thereof.

7. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1 wherein the compound having three or more ethylene oxide-terminal groups in the molecule thereof has in the molecular structure thereof, at least one group of the following formula (I) or (II):

$$—O—(CH_2CH_2O)_x—H \qquad (I)$$



(II)

wherein x and y each represents an integer of 1 to 100.

8. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1 wherein the compound having three or more ethylene oxide-terminal groups in the molecule thereof has in the molecular structure thereof, from three to twenty ethylene oxide-terminal groups.

9. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 8 wherein the compound having three or more ethylene oxide-terminal groups in the molecule thereof has in the molecular structure thereof, from three to ten ethylene oxide-terminal groups.

10. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 8 wherein the compound having three or more ethylene oxide-terminal groups in the molecule thereof has in the molecular structure thereof, from three to six ethylene oxide-terminal groups.

11. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1 wherein the compound having three or more ethylene oxide-terminal groups in the molecule thereof has a molecular weight of from 500 to 5000.

12. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1 wherein the compound having three or more ethylene oxide-terminal groups in the molecule thereof is selected from triethanolamine ethylene oxide adduct, trimethylolpropyl ether ethylene

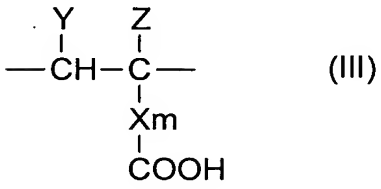
oxide adduct, ethylenediamine ethylene oxide adduct, diglyceryl ether ethylene oxide adduct, glycerol ethylene oxide adduct, and sorbitol ethylene oxide adduct.

13. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 2 wherein the amount of cationic surfactant in the developing solution is in the range of from 0.001 to 10% by weight.

14. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1 wherein the amount of compound having three or more ethylene oxide-terminal groups in the molecule thereof in the developing solution is in the range of from 0.001 to 10% by weight.

15. (New) The method of claim 1 wherein the water-insoluble and alkali-soluble resin in the upper heat-sensitive layer comprises a novolac resin and an alkali-soluble polymer having a carboxyl groups.

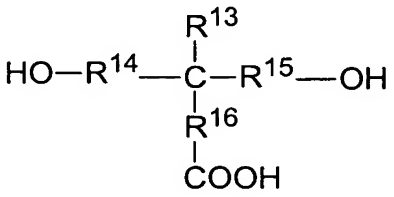
16. (New) The method of claim 15 wherein the alkali-soluble polymer having a carboxyl group is selected from an alkali-soluble polymer having a polymerizable monomer unit represented by the following general formula (III)



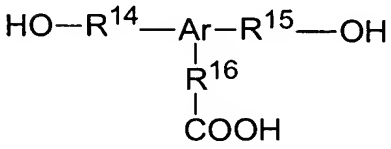
(III)

wherein Xm represents a single bond or a bivalent connecting group, Y represents hydrogen atom or a carboxyl group, and Z represents hydrogen atom, alkyl or carboxyl group, and an alkali-soluble polymer having a carboxyl group, which has as a basic skeleton, a reaction product of a diol compound having a carboxyl group

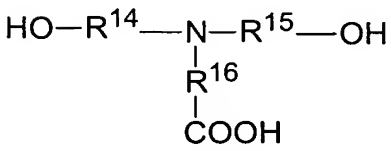
represented by the following general formula (V), (VI) or (VII) and a diisocyanate compound represented by the following formula (X)



(V)



(VI)



(VII)

wherein R^{13} represents hydrogen atom, or an alkyl, alkenyl, aralkyl, aryl, alkoxy or aryloxy group which may have a substituent; R^{14}, R^{15} and R^{16}, which may be the same or different, each represent a single bond, a bivalent aliphatic or aromatic hydrocarbon group which may have a substituent; two or three of R^{13}, R^{14}, R^{15} and R^{16} may form a ring together; Ar represents a trivalent aromatic hydrocarbon group which may have a substituent,

$$OCN\text{-}R^{18}\text{-}NCO \qquad (X)$$

wherein R^{18} represents a bivalent aliphatic or aromatic hydrocarbon group which may have a substituent.